THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞ No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

☞ The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3029

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1862. VOL. 6. NO. 14

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months. 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Transient advertisements should be paid for in advance.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞ Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

ESSAY,

Read before the Bedford Co. Teachers' Association,

BY MISS MARY SNOBERGER.

Coming before this audience as I do, the youngest and least experienced teacher among you, I cannot but feel great diffidence and hesitation in the expression of my own particular views and opinions upon a subject which is important alike to pupils, parents and teachers; and although I may, as is natural to man's as well as woman's conceit, realize a consciousness of righteousness in my decisions, yet I hope to do eo with a spirit not unwilling to receive enlightenment from others. For a teacher should not only have a disposition to impart, but, also, to receive instruction; as the author of "Tom Brown" says, "it is of course more satisfactory to one's self-love to make all who come to learn, feel that he is a fool and we wise men." But if it is our object to teach well and usefully what we know ourselves, there can be no worse method. As soon as we begin to feel that we can learn nothing from our pupils, that henceforth it is to be all give and no take, the sooner we throw up the office of teacher, the better it will be for ourselves, our pupils and our country, whose sons we are misguiding. This is by no means a *universal* conviction, and the time was, not long since, when an acknowledgment of ignorance on any subject, of any description whatever, was quite disgraceful, and proved the unfitness of the teacher for his office in the eyes of ignorant pupils, and no less ignorant parents. But while we are thankful for our happy release from the superstitions of our round-head ancestors, and puritanical forefathers, we can, in the same breath, rejoice that the days of tyrannical pedagogues are now no more, that master and pupil are walking the same path, in the same spirit, with the same starting point behind and the same end in view.

We have heard it said that parents should be their children's only teacher, that they alone can understand the child's character, intellectual capacities, predispositions, inclinations toward right and wrong, and how to foster the one and check the other; that the parent's affection for the child makes the task a labor of love, which the teacher undertakes from pecuniary considerations and carries it on faithfully from a conscientious sense of duty, if faithfully at all. But this opinion is, we think, opposed to all thoroughly considered decisions as it certainly is to all known results. From youth to age our intellects, affections and passions are under our own control, yet how often we see imbecile minds, affections deadened or perverted, and uncontrolled passions, leading the whole nature astray.

We can never truly know or govern ourselves; and children possess, in some degree, the peculiarities of their parents as well as their faults. To these latter the parents are generally blinded, while their continued intimacy with the child together with its isolation from other children, (without whose companionship its ambition is never stimulated and its desire for knowledge never increased) leads them to overlook peculiarities in disposition, and deficiencies in intellect.

Having thus slightly considered the impracticability of the child's receiving a proper education from the parent, and driven it from the fireside in search of knowledge, what influences shall we decide proper to bear upon its developing and susceptible moral and intellectual natures. Evidently the schools and seminaries of learning within whose walls will be laid the foundations of future usefulness or worthiness in after life. How extremely important that these institutions should be under the control of wise and trust-worthy men; but how much more important that those who educate our youth and mould the minds of the rising generation, should be well qualified for the duties they undertake, and worthy of the high calling they have chosen.

But how many teachers do we find who, Micawber like, are waiting for something to turn up which will advance them pecuniarily and socially much farther than school teaching is ever likely to do; for it is a well known fact that school teaching as a profession, is by no means lucrative, and, only in its titled positions, much respected. Indeed it is hardly looked upon as a profession, and we should almost smile to hear that question so frequently asked of of aspiring youth, "What profession shall you choose?" answered in the words, "school teaching." Yet it evidently requires labor as arduous, and an amount of time equal, to that expended in the preparation for any profession generally pursued by man, to say nothing of the intellect, talent and general streng h of character, necessary. But the common sense of the intelligent people of this enlightened land is rapidly bringing them round to the proper stand point for viewing the subject, and the teacher's office will soon seem to all of equal importance with that of the man of law, or the vender of drugs.

So many teacher's positions are occupied by young men desirous of obtaining means of advancing their studies in other professions, or by young ladies who are obliged to support themselves, or wish to employ their time while awaiting the probability of marriage, that very few arrive at a high standing in teaching, and hardly begin to comprehend the vastness and pleasantness of the field laid out before them, when their mode of life is changed by the fulfilment of previously formed plans. This tends to degrade the office, and lower the standard of excellence. Who would employ a physician who was only practicing a little until his age would allow him to run for the Presidency? or a lawyer, who speaks before juries, to perfect himself in eloquence which should one day be sounded forth from the pulpit? Yet our youth just as recklessly place themselves under tutors as ill qualified for the office of teachers, as a traveling pedlar would be; not from absolute ignorance, but from ignorance of the *art of teaching*. Young men should be educated to look upon the profession of teaching, not only as a temporary occupation, nor an introduction to a so-considered more noble calling, but as being itself the most noble that can engage his attention, and the most delightful, although responsible, to which he can devote his life. But all are not fitted for teachers. Some important natural endowments are necessary, and tho' some requisite qualifications can be acquired, yet these are minor points in the general character, although possessing their share of importance in filling out the picture of a perfect teacher.

Of course natural faculties for teaching can be improved, upon repressing some predominant traits and developing others; firmness very much developed, with little discernment of character, would give us the old fashioned teacher, who did a great deal of whipping and very little teaching; yet firmness is necessary combined with good judgment of human nature. It is necessary that teachers should have characters very strongly sympathetic, for they must show themselves interested in the advancement of every individual scholar, which, of itself, will assist the progress of the pupil. To do this well it must be done sincerely and without partiality. Added to this, a teacher should be capable of winning the confidence and friendship of his pupils and strive to be agreeable, for disagreeable people rarely accomplish much. Every teacher should remember that his office is second to none in its responsibility and momentous result. It holds in its grasp a power which is, and will always be, felt in our country until its free institutions are numbered among the things that were, a power which will exert an influence for good or evil until we have ceased to be a sovereign people. Then how deep the responsibility, how great the trust laid upon every teacher. Here, as nowhere else, he is untrammeled in the expression of his moral, political, and religious sentiments; how necessary, then, that each should be worthy of himself and his office. How important that he should be competent to lead our youth in paths which confer honor on all who walk in them, and to train minds which will be efficient in camp, church and state, as well as in the more ordinary departments of life. Then let our young teachers view their profession as no mean calling, looking at it in a new light may they appreciate the magnitude of the work before them and its lasting results, and with unfailing hearts, conscious of the purity of their motive, resolve that no less important work or more inviting prospects shall lure them from their teachers' desk, or diminish their hope and courage. May our older teachers, seeing those whom they themselves have taught in their ranks doing honor to their calling, feel that they have not labored in vain, and that their self imposed task has already met with some reward.

It is said that grain in Minnesota will not be half gathered this season, the whites having abandoned agricultural labor for safety from the Indians.

A fellow remarked that he would like to know what there is about mush and milk to bloat a man up so soon. He said that he could never eat more than three or four quarts without feeling considerably swollen. Quite astonishing.

Tom Hood said that, when a young man, he couldn't wink at a girl that she didn't take it as an affair of marriage. The consequence was that a good many got Hoodwinked.

It is stated that peaches, at Rochester, New York, are so plenty that they are sold at such low prices that farmers prefer to feed them to swine, rather than take them to market.

Why are chickens' necks like door-bells? Because they are often wrung for company.

From the Westmoreland Republican.

THE ARMY VOTE.

THE CONSTITUTION of Pennsylvania provides that "every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, *and in the election districts where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election*" shall be entitled to vote.

The volunteers in the field are not only out of their *election district*, but outside of their *State* and within States where Pennsylvania laws are inoperative and unknown, and are besides *soldiers*, subject to the arbitrary and absolute command of military officers, most of whom are from other States. Voluntarily, patriotically, they have temporarily, surrendered their character as citizens and subjected themselves to military laws and commanders.

Always obedient to the rule of right, Democrats generally, took no army vote. The Republicans, disregarding the Constitution, procured all the votes which by prejudice or authority, fairly or falsely, could be obtained for the abolition candidates. The result is that, although a majority of our volunteers are Democrats, the partial and imperfect volunteer vote is almost all Republican.

Fairly beaten by the legitimate vote of citizens, the Republicans now resort to their fraudulent army vote, one sided and taken in defiance of the Constitution, to reverse the action and defy the will of the people as legally evinced at the polls. Their hitherto sterile fraud on soldiers is to be made to fructify by the perpetration of a fraud on citizens, if they can accomplish such nefarious object.

They do not deny that the Constitution forbids voting, except in the election district, but they boldly declare that the Constitution is to be set aside to make way for the act of Assembly of 1839, which provides that soldiers in service "*may vote at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer.*" If the officer appoints *no* place, there can be no vote; or if he does appoint a place, he may detail for duty, which takes them away from the place of voting, such men and in such numbers as he pleases.

Thus according to the Republican theory, *the right to vote, and the result of the vote, depends wholly on the will of a military officer.* Instead of the military being subordinate to the civil power, as declared by the Bill of Rights of all free Governments, the military power holds the right of suffrage the election of all civil officers, the liberties of both citizens and soldiers, the Constitution, and the State itself, at its absolute, arbitary disposal.

If the Legislature can annul the Constitution, by virtue alone of which they can exercise even legitimate power, the rights of citizens are wholly at the mercy of a temporary and ever fluctuating majority—even if composed of arrant fools, mercenary wretches, or usurping tyrants. Constitutions are made expressly to protect minorities, and to restrain rulers. If we permit them to be trampled on with impunity, we license the hydra headed despotism of mere numbers—always savage, reckless and cruel.

The people themselves have provided, by the Constitution, for their defence against faithless or foolish legislators, by declaring that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of which shall extend over the State. The validity of a law is a judicial question, and hundreds of laws, inconsistent with the Constitution, have been annulled by the Supreme judicial tribunals in every State of the Union. Thus the judges stand, the defenders of the Constitution and of the people, who in their character of sovereigns have declared their omnipotent will by that great first law.

This very question of the army vote has been directly decided by the judicial protectors of the people. The Supreme Court solemnly declared on the 22d of May, 1862, in case of *Chase vs. Miller*, that

1. "Election districts," within the meaning of our statute, denotes sub divisions of Pennsylvania territory, marked out by known boundaries, pre arranged and declared by public authorities; and election districts mean in the Constitution just what they mean in the statute. The Constitution recognizes them as among the civil institutions of the State, which can neither be created, nor controlled, by the military power.

2 The term "residence" in the Constitution is the same as domicil—a word which means the place where a man establishes his abode, makes the seat of his property, and exercises his civil and political rights.

3. The right of a soldier to vote, under the Constitution, is in the district where he resided at the time of his entering the military service.

4. The 43d section of the election law of 2d July, 1839, allowing soldiers to vote outside of the bounderies of the State, is in direct conflict with the amended clause of the 3d article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and is, therefore, NULL AND VOID.

This is no party question, nor is the Judiciary prostituted to partizan purposes. In the opinion just quoted, the Republican portion of the Bench concurred. Republican Judges of subordinate courts followed it, and Republican lawyers of eminence approved it.

Very recently the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, composed of Republican Judges, deprived *Robert Ewing*, the Democratic Sheriff, of his office, and put *John Thompson*, a Republican, in his place, by rejecting the army vote, which gave a Democratic majority. It was not pretended that the vote cast *outside* the State should be counted. No Republican lawyer could be found bold enough to present so absurd a proposition. But it was contended that the volunteer vote polled *in* the State, though out of the proper district, was valid. *The court rejected both.* In so doing they rested on reason and authority and vindicated the Constitution, emphatically declaring

"In regard to the first proposition, that the votes of the military cast within the State are to be counted, we need only remark, that in our opinion, the decision of the supreme Court in the case of Chase vs. Miller, settles this question that *no vote* can be legally cast except in an Election District *especially defined by law*, and that the forty-third section of the act of July 2, 1839, in authorizing votes to be received in places other than districts so defined, *was in violation of the Constitution of the commonwealth, and consequently invalid.* Neither that act nor any other law has constituted a camp within Pennsylvania an election district. The camp at or near Easton was not so designated, and the decision of the Supreme Court must be regarded as extending to it. THIS VOTE CANNOT, THEREFORE, BE COUNTED."

Nothing but the desperation of demagogues, determined to rule and ruin, can account for the attempt now being made to defy the Constitution, the Courts of law, and the will of the people of Pennsylvania as fairly expressed at the recent election.

What is the remedy for these wrongs? In regard to executive officers the constancy of the Courts may be relied on. Besides this, the fraudulent election officers may be punished by imprisonment for not less than three, nor more than twelve months, and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be disabled from voting or holding office for seven years.

But the might that slumbers until aroused to redress and revenge insufferable wrong, is the real remedy. Twenty-four years ago, STEVENS, BURROWS and others, who are now arrayed against the verdict of the late election, conspired together to annul the election which made PORTER Governor and returned a democratic legislature. Ten thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania rushed to the rescue—entered Harrisburg—thronged the Capitol—drove the conspirators away—defeated their nefarious and treasonable combination. By leaping from the windows of the Senate Chamber, and running for refuge from the people's rage, to obscure hiding places, they proved that villains are always cowards. With the same men the same people have now to deal. Let them flee from the wrath to come.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Rejoicings of the Border State Union Men.

The Louisville (Ky.,) Journal, for years the organ of Henry Clay, and always opposed to Secession, in an article announcing the Democratic victories in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, says:

"We do so with a lighter heart than we have carried in our bosom for many weeks."

The Louisville *Democrat*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, says:

"The Union men of this State will hail the result with unalloyed satisfaction. It is just what they wanted."

The St. Louis, Missouri Republican, exclaims:

"HALLELUJAH!—The wisdom, the judgment, and the patriotism of the people—their ability to govern themselves— has again been asserted in the result of the recent elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and we have a right to shout HALLELUJAH! They have engaged in a revolution which is to work out their political salvation, and to bring back all the States to a glorious Union—first, in discarding, as they are doing now, the faithless servants who have brought these monstrous troubles upon the country and putting in their places men who will seek assiduously to aid the President in the adoption of such measures as will ensure the restoration of Peace and the Union of the States

"No political revolution has ever been accomplished under equally adverse circumstances, and yet no revolution was ever more thorough and astonishing than that which was achieved by the people on Tuesday last. No army yet marshaled in the field against the rebel hosts could have hoped, in its most sanguine movements, for so splendid a victory; a victory, too, achieved without the loss of a single life—without an extraordinary excitement—without the expenditure of hundred of millions of money—but simply by the aid of the BALLOT-BOX—that mute instrument to which we have been referred by Gen. McClellan for the settlement of all our political and sectional differences; and to which, if Southern States and Southern Congressmen had been true to themselves and the Union, the appeal would not have been made in vain!—

A DELICATE LEGAL TOUCH.—Not very far from Central New Jersey lived two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Tom Hall.—Both were fond of dropping in at Mr. Smith's of an evening, and spending an hour or two with his only daughter Mary. One evening when Brown and Miss Mary had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly, and with his sweetest tones, struck out as follows:

"Do you think, Mary, you could leave your father and mother, your pleasant home here, with all its ease and comforts, and go to the Far West with a young lawyer, who has but little besides his profession to depend upon, and with him find out a new home, which it should be your joint duty to beautify and make delightful like this?"

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder she answered, I think I could, Archy."

"Well," said he, in a changed tone, and straightening himself up, "there's Tom Hall is going West, and wants to get a wife, I'll just mention it to him."

VERY HANDY.—The editor of the New Orleans *Crescent* thus announces a new invention: We saw sometime ago a new invention named, by which the pendulum of a musical clock attached to a cradle would rock it, and the music sooth a baby to sleep. Our friend Trap has improved this, by additions, which keep the flies off the child while slumbering, whips it whenever it cries, and performs various other little jobs about the baby's person.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that He has poured out upon us [albeit unworthy] other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole council of God; and most heartily entreating him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires, of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with his defence, may be preserved from all perills and that hereafter our people living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Penalty for Refusing to Serve when Drafted.

Much curiosity is evinced to know the penalty under the State and National laws for refusing to serve when drafted.

The draft is enforced under an act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, which states among other things, that "*the President is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations*" in cases where State laws are defective as to the enrollment or execution of the draft.

An act of assembly of Pennsylvania passed in 1822, (35th section, April 2d,) uses the following language:

"Each and every * * * private of the militia who shall have neglected or refused to serve when called into active service in pursuance of an order or requisition of the *President* of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties" defined in the Act of Congress of Feb. 28th, 1795, or any other Acts that may thereafter be passed.

On reference to the Act of Congress referred to, it will be found to embrace the following points:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, * * * shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay to be determined and adjudged by a Courtmartial * * *; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State that those who disobey the requisition are not employed in the service so as to be liable to the articles of war, but that they are liable to be tried by a Court-martial under the above act. Such Court-martial to be constituted under the authority of the United States.

How They Fire in Battle.

An army correspondent says: "You wonder whether the regiments fire regularly in a volley or whether each man loads and fires as fast as he can. This depends on circumstances, but usually, except when the enemy is near at hand, the regiments fire only at the command of their officers. You hear a drop, drop, drop, as a few of the skirmishers fire, followed by a rattle and a roll which sounds like the falling of a building, just as some of you have heard the brick walls tumble at a great fire. Sometimes, when a body of the enemy's cavalry are sweeping down upon a regiment to cut it to pieces, the men form into a square with the officers and musicians in the centre. The front rank stands with bayonets charged, while the second rank fires as fast as it can. Sometimes they form in four ranks deep—the two front ones kneeling with bayonets charged, so that if the enemy should come upon them they would run against a picket fence of bayonets. When they form in this way, the other two ranks load and fire as fast as they can. Then the roar is terrific, and many a horse and his rider goes down before the terrible storm of bullets."

☞ A pig lately walked into a tailor's shop, and before he was noticed by the proprietor, made his way toward the cutting-board—attracted doubtless by the smell of "cabbage" in that locality.

What Abolitionism has done for White Working Men.

White working men, just look at what two years of Abolition Republican rule has done for you. We want to show you what you paid for certain necessary household items under Democratic Administrations, and what you have to pay now for the same things under an Abolition Administration:

	1860	1862
Molasses, per gal.	$ .50	$ .62
Sugar per lb.	.12	.16
Coffee " "	.15	.31
Rice "	.06	.10
Tobacco "	.37	.56
Pepper "	.20	.31
Muslin per yard,	.10	.25
Calico "	.12	.25
Cotton laps	.10	.15

Let us estimate what it will cost an ordinary sized family more to live than it did in 1860:

	1860	1862
Molasses, 10 gal.,	$ 5.00	$ 6.20
Sugar, 52 lbs.,	6.24	8.32
Coffee, " "	7.80	13.00
Rice, 10 lbs.,	.60	1.00
Tobacco, 13 lbs.,	4.81	7.28
Muslin, 60 yards,	6.00	15.00
Calico, 40 yards,	4.80	8.00
Cotton laps, 20,	2.00	3.00
Woolen cloths are 35 per cent. higher now, which might make a difference of		20,00
Cotton cloths are 100 per cent. higher now, say,		20.00
Then comes the direct tax		30.00
Making the exorbitant total of	$37.25	$131.80 37.25
The difference		$94.55

This is what two years of Abolition Republican rule has cost you.

THE LUDICROUS SIDE OF LIFE.

The dexterous leap of thought, by which the mind escapes from a seemingly hopeless dilemma, is worth all the vestments of dignity which the world holds. It was this readiness in repartee which continually saved Voltaire from social overturn. He once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. 'It is very strange,' was the reply, 'that you speak so well of him, for he says that you are a charlatan.' 'Oh,' replied Voltaire, 'I think it very likely that both of us may be mistaken.'

Again, you must all have heard the anecdote of the young gentleman who was discoursing very dogmatically about the appropriate sphere of woman. 'And pray, sir,' screamed out an old lady, 'what is the appropriate sphere of woman?' 'A celestial sphere, madam.'

Robert Hall did not lose his power of retort even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortunes once visited him in the madhouse and said, in a whining tone, 'What bro't you here, Mr. Hall?' Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied, 'What'll never bring you, sir—too much brain!'

A rapid change from enthusiasm to nonchalance is often necessary in society. Thus, a person once eloquently eulogizing the angelic qualities of Joan of Arc was suddenly met by the petulant question, 'What was Joan of Arc made of?' 'She was Maid of Orleans.'

A Yankee is never upset by the astonishing. He walks among the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the smoke of his cigar is seen among the mists of Niagara. One of this class sauntered into the office of the lightning telegraph and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to Washington. 'Ten minutes,' was the reply. 'I can't wait,' was the rejoinder.

Sheridan never was without a reason, never failed to extricate himself in any emergency by his wit. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on the ground of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, interrupted him in an attempt to escape without her. 'Well,' she said, 'it has cleared up, I see.' 'Why, yes,' he answered, 'it has cleared up enough for *one*, but not enough for two.'

It was this readiness which made John Randolph so terrible in retort. He was the Thersites of Congress, a tongue-stabber. No hyperbole of contempt or scorn could be launched against him, but he could overtop it with something more scornful and contemptuous. Opposition only maddened him into more bitterness. 'Isn't it a shame, Mr. President,' said he one day in the senate, 'that the noble bull-dogs of the administration should be wasting their precious time in worrying the rats of the opposition?'—Immediately the senate was in an uproar, and he was clamorously called to order. The presiding officer, however, sustained him; and, pointing his long, skinny finger at his opponents, Randolph screamed out, 'Rats, did I say?—*mice, mice!*'

OLD ABE'S LAST.—Somebody—some inquisitive Yankee, likely as not—asked the President, "What number of men have the enemy in the field?" Old Abe looked serious, and replied—"Twelve hundred thousand according to the best authority." The interrogator blanched in the face and ejaculated, "My God!" The President continued: "Yes, sir, twelve hundred thousand and no doubt of it. You see all of our Generals, when they get whipped, say the enemy outnumbers them from three to five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, three times four make twelve—don't you see it?" "Can't see it," said the bore, as he brightened up and started for his hat.

☞ The *Daily Constitutional Union*, of Philadelphia, has been discontinued. It is an able advocate of Democratic men and measures and deserves success. It is published as a weekly paper.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

The Democracy of Bedford county will assemble in Grand Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING of Court week, November 17th.

The object of the meeting is to celebrate the triumph of the Democracy in the verdict rendered by the people on the political issues presented at the late election, as well as to push on the grand column of Democracy, until fanaticism, negroism, and all other isms are crushed and the Union, if possible, restored.

The Democratic council fires are burning brightly. Need we say, turn out? No! The masses are right and will be there.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The young ladies of Bedford will hold a fair in the Court House this (Friday) evening, the proceeds of which are to be applied to sending relief to the suffering sick and wounded soldiers.

A beautiful variety of fancy articles, also refreshments, will be offered for sale.

Important to our Subscribers.

The price of printing paper has gone up 25 per cent., since our last issue, and will ere long, be 50 per cent. higher than the ordinary cost. We are, therefore, compelled to give notice to our subscribers that all who do not, by next court, pay in advance for the year commenced on the first of August last, or since that date, will be charged the regular rate of $2,00 per annum. All who pay during next court week shall have the paper for $1,50 for the present year.

The Army Vote.

Foiled in their purpose to smother the voice of the people by acts of tyranny such as never were heard of even under the most despotic governments, the Abolitionists have resorted to their old and favorite means of acquiring and holding power, fraud at the ballot-box. They had more than suspected that the voters of Pennsylvania would turn them out from the positions they have dishonored, and, hence, had quietly prepared, in advance, a scheme by which they fondly hoped to thwart the irresistible will of the masses. Whilst the Democrats and other Constitution-loving and law-abiding citizens were quietly attending to the canvass at home, these reckless political gamblers were busily engaged in sending tickets, election-papers and instructions to their hangers-on, their sutlers, paymasters and camp followers, in the army, in order secretly to obtain *their* vote among the soldiers. And, now, a few scattering ballots having been cast by the military, in accordance with their programme, these votes are paraded in their newspapers as a test in regard to the political composition of the army, and where the legal vote has been close for Congress and the State Legislature, it is threatened that the votes polled at this unauthorized, unconstitutional and fraudulent military election, are to be counted for the purpose of reversing the decision of the people. As to the capital which the forlorn and miserable Abolition press is trying to make of this *ex parte* military vote, we say let them make the most of it. Every intelligent man will at once detect the flimsiness of the article. We need but ask these gentlemen, was there any notice given by any person, authorized or unauthorized, one week prior to the election, that an army vote was to be taken? Did Gov. Curtin issue a proclamation, as he did last year, to the soldiers, notifying them concerning the holding of an election? Were there any printed tickets or election papers, or instructions how to vote, sent to the army by the representatives of any other party than the Abolitionists? All these questions must be answered in the negative.—Hence it is plain that the Democrats could not and did not vote. True, a few of them *wrote their own tickets* and voted, but the great mass of the Democratic soldiers, knowing that they were constitutionally debarred, for the time being, from exercising the elective franchise, preferred to abide by the laws and to respect the decision of the Supreme Court of their State, and therefore refrained from participating in the farce enacted by the Abolitionists. And, again, we might ask, how many votes did the Abolitionists poll in the army? Not more than *five thousand* altogether, and we doubt if the number is so great as even that! Now, Pennsylvania has about *one hundred and fifty thousand* soldiers in the field, and yet, the Abolitionists, after all their efforts, can extract but some five thousand votes out of this immense army! Pray, to what party belong the remainder of the voters in this grand body of soldiers? Ah, there's the rub! They are Democrats, and what a majority the Democratic State Ticket would have had, if these men had voted! Instead of four thousand, it would have had at least fifty thousand! Concerning the attempt on the part of the Abolitionists to force a count of this military vote in close Legislative and Congressional districts, we reiterate what we said on a former occasion, that their efforts in this direction will be resisted to the last extremity. We again put on record our warning to these scoundrels that if they are determined to defeat by fraud the legally expressed will of the people, *there will be revolution*. The sovereign people of Pennsylvania have resolved that if the Constitution and the laws are not or cannot be enforced by the properly constituted authorities, they themselves will enforce them and punish the traitors and outlaws. Long enough have freemen calmly suffered themselves to be made the victims of fraud and trickery. Long enough has the corruption of dishonest legislators held sway in the public councils. The ballot-box must be maintained inviolate, the halls of legislation must be purified; and wo to the men who dare to practice fraud upon the one or who misrepresent their constituents in the other. Fairness and lawfulness in elections, and fidelity to public trust on the part of legislators, are two points in the economy of politics which must and will be re-established. The people have made up their minds in regard to these things, and if they cannot have them peacefully, they will have them as their fathers once obtained them, when they marched to Harrisburg in the Buckshot War.

Beautiful Consistency.

We find the following delightful *morceau* in a late number of the Delaware *Republican:*

A SECESH ORGAN SILENCED.—A correspondent from this county, now in the Anderson Troop, stationed at Carlisle, states that, on Saturday night last, two hundred of the men attached to his corps, in company with a number of the citizens of the place, made short work of the "*American Volunteer*," a Breckenridge copper-head concern, printed in that town. The paper, on the day previous, published a most treasonable article, which so incensed the people, that they resolved that it should no longer be issued in their midst. They repaired to the office in a body, destroyed the press, and threw the type out of the windows. This summary way of treating secession ought to have a salutary effect upon traitors everywhere.

We are astounded that any intelligent editor (which we know our friend Walter to be) should be so obtuse in his conceptions of right and justice, as to suffer an article like the above to appear in his paper. Mr. Walter's heart, we are convinced, does not respond in one single pulsation, to the sentiment expressed in this editorial. We know him to be so filled with the "milk of human kindness," that his pity cannot find objects of sympathy in his own state and section, but stretches out afar, even unto the slave-trodden fields of the South, in its humane search after something upon which it may be worthily lavished. This enlarged humanity is brought out in its true colors, in an editorial in the column next to that in which is printed the article copied above. In this last the humanitarian editor comments on the recent arrest of Rev. C. A. Hay, of Harrisburg, by order of Gen. Wool, and says:

"We protest, in the name of the people against such arbitrary proceedings on the part of the military. If they are permitted, no man is safe in civil life."

There! that's the spirit of "a man and a brother," and a *free* man, too! We think the first article was written in a Pickwickian sense, or else, perhaps, it was prompted by the fact that the Carlisle *Volunteer* is a Democratic paper. The manly indignation expressed in the other article in regard to the arrest of Dr. Hay, may, too, have been excited on account of the reverend victim being an Abolitionist. At any rate, it is one thing with the editor of the *Republican*, to "gut" a Democratic printing office, and quite another to arrest an Abolition preacher.

☞Some of our Abolition exchanges talk most glibly about the probability of the Governor issuing certificates of election to certain defeated Abolition candidates for Congress, on the ground that the army vote would elect them. Gov. Curtin knows better than to do this. It is not his province to decide who is elected, or to give certificates of election. The return judges of the several districts give certificates to the persons elected. The Governor merely announces, in accordance with the count made by such return judges, who are thus elected. So, you perceive, Messrs. Abolitionists, your certificate operation will not pay.

☞Some scamp, who has not the fear of fire and brimstone before his eyes, is in the habit of purloining from our table some of our most valuable exchanges. If we find him out we promise him that he shall no longer remain in ignorance of the first principles of common honesty.

☞Horse thieves abound in this neighborhood at present. The other night our friends Wm. Keeffe and Samuel Barnhart each suffered the loss of a valuable Bucephalus. Almost every day we hear of some one missing a horse or two.

☞Harrisburg must be a perfect den of thieves. Some half a dozen of our citizens have lately been robbed in that place, one of them whilst asleep in his room at Herr's Hotel.

☞Shinplasters! Yes, the blessed days of shinplasters have re-visited earth! Shade of Benton, turn away thy wrath! Manes of Jackson, let not your peace be disturbed! Gold and silver is as plenty as ever—in the broker's vaults!

☞Mr. Jacob Barndollar, of Bloody Run, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this county, died, some days ago, at his residence in the above-named place.

☞In the recent fight at Pocotaligo, S. C., Col. White's regiment (55th) in which are the companies of Captain Filler, Capt. Lyons and Lieut. Livingston, from this county, and the 76th, in which is Capt. Ryce's company from this place, took a conspicuous and perilous part. Sergeant Wm. Martin, of this town, and Wm. Leech, of the county, were among the killed. Corporal I. H. Rawlins was wounded.

☞A telegram received here states that New York and New Jersey have gone Democratic. It is rather early to give this as a certainty, and we shall not follow the foolish example of the Abolitionists, by "crowing before we are out of the woods!"

☞Smith, of the Fulton *Democrat*, we will try to answer your question. The editor of the *Inquirer* is a distinguished author who has written somewhat voluminously on genealogy, Andy Crisman and "Breckenridge traitors." He can say more about nothing and less about any thing than any of the other celebrated American authors. He is sometimes called Durborrow, but on account of the filth he wheels into his columns he is generally styled "The Wheelbarrow."

1860 and 1862.

We give below the party majorities in the several election districts of this county for 1860 and 1862. The majorities of 1860 are those of the Regular Democratic Electoral Ticket and the Lincoln ticket.

	1860	1862
Bedford Borough	1 Linc'n.	22 Dem.
Bedford Tp.,	70 Dem.	124 Dem.
Broad Top,	44 Lin.	45 Ab.
Cumb'd Valley,	167 Dem.	168 Dem.
Colerain,	22 Dem.	32 Dem.
Harrison,	4 Lin.	42 Dem.
Hopewell,	62 Lin.	33 Ab.
Juniata,	59 Dem.	127 Dem.
Liberty,	7 Dem.	34 Dem.
Londonderry,	4 Dem.	43 Dem.
Monroe,	77 Lin.	19 Ab.
Napier,	21 Dem.	66 Dem.
Providence East,	122 Lin.	62 Ab.
Prov. W. & B. R. Bor.	127 Lin.	76 Ab.
Schellsburg Borough,	17 Dem.	24 Dem
Snake Spring,	15 Lin.	29 Dem.
Southampton,	113 Dem.	140 Dem.
St. Clair,	111 Lin.	9 Dem.
Union,	49 Lin.	15 Ab.
Middle Woodberry	122 Lin.	10 Ab.
South Woodberry,	28 Lin.	23 Dem.

The above table will show the relative gains made by our friends in the different districts of the county, since 1860. When all have done so well we do not feel like discriminating. But what Democrat can help referring with pride to the gain of 120 in old St. Clair, and the equally large gains in proportion to the number of votes polled in Harrison, Snake Spring and several other townships? The Democratic gain in the county since 1860, is 907! Is this because the Democrats have been called "traitors and secessionists?"

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION--Official.

The following is the official vote on the State ticket in all the counties of the State:

	AUD. GEN.		SUR. GEN.	
	Slenker, D.	Cochran, R.	Barr, D.	Ross, R.
Adams,	2,966	2,555	2,966	2,557
Allegheny,	7,895	12,323	7,861	12,301
Armstrong,	2,476	2,250	2,477	2,268
Beaver,	1,734	2,268	1,728	2,285
Bedford,	2,320	1,699	2,322	1,699
Berks,	10,464	4,550	10,462	4,551
Blair,	1,894	2,485	1,909	2,473
Bradford,	1,761	5,824	1,810	5,809
Bucks,	6,542	5,855	6,556	5,858
Butler,	2,615	2,770	2,635	2,770
Cambria,	2,734	1,535	2,741	1,517
Cameron,	133	196	134	199
Carbon	1,691	997	1,697	991
Centre,	2,687	1,856	2,682	1,859
Chester,	4,870	7,224	4,866	7,228
Clarion,	2,355	1,396	2,377	1,382
Clearfield,	2,167	1,315	2,161	1,305
Clinton,	1,544	1,157	1,531	1,176
Columbia,	2,952	1,382	2,956	1,375
Crawford,	3,589	5,006	3,588	5,010
Cumberland,	3,515	2,671	3,519	2,269
Dauphin,	3,276	4,150	3,289	4,137
Delaware,	1,461	2,772	1,461	2,772
Elk,	486	275	599	277
Erie,	2,713	4,255	2,718	4,260
Fayette,	3,639	2,709	3,663	2,710
Franklin,	3,140	3,157	3,135	3,162
Fulton,	1,009	726	1,009	726
Forest,	59	82	59	82
Greene,	2,869	949	2,888	966
Huntingdon,	1,823	2,466	1,816	2,467
Indiana,	1,496	3,390	1,589	3,389
Jefferson,	1,483	1,412	1,486	1,414
Juniata,	1,548	1,094	1,548	1,095
Lancaster,	6,532	11,471	6,529	11,482
Lawrence,	1,053	2,551	1,052	2,545
Lebanon,	2,213	3,045	2,206	3,050
Lehigh,	4,750	2,806	4,743	2,807
Luzerne,	8,339	5,768	8,182	6,043
Lycoming	3,521	2,608	3,514	2,608
M'Kean,	682	784	623	783
Mercer,	3,049	3,421	3,045	3,418
Mifflin,	1,370	1,468	1,376	1,460
Monroe,	2,118	456	2,109	442
Montgomery,	6,755	5,118	6,762	5,117
Montour,	1.239	765	1,238	760
Northampton,	4,460	1,969	4,461	1,967
Northumberland	3,068	2,085	3,079	2,062
Perry,	1,959	1,917	1,961	1,916
Philadelphia,	33,323	36,124	33,280	36,139
Pike,	767	135	774	128
Potter,	326	1,103	319	1,085
Schuylkill,	7,075	5,481	7,077	5,463
Snyder,	1,253	1,592	1,245	1,603
Somerset,	1,415	2,475	1,412	2,487
Sullivan,	608	279	612	280
Susquehanna,	2,749	3,945	2,749	3,954
Tioga,	806	2,792	737	2,791
Union,	1,155	1,580	1,129	1,602
Venango,	2,284	2,213	2,285	2,209
Warren,	1,213	1,868	1,215	1,862
Washington,	4,163	3,734	4,154	3,726
Wayne,	2,760	1,819	2,759	1,818
Westmoreland,	5,040	3,673	5,029	3,690
Wyoming,	1,345	1,154	1,347	1,162
York,	7,396	4,310	7,413	4,317
Total,	219,040	215,588	218,968	215,852
Slenker's majority,			3,452	
Barr's do			3,115	

XVIth Congressional District.

The election of Mr. Coffroth in the XVIth district was one of the most signal and gratifying victories won on the 14th of October by irrepressible Democracy. The State had been foully gerrymandered by the Abolition majority of the last Legislature, and Mr. Coffroth's district was one that was carved out for the especial benefit of Mr. McPherson and his friends, who never dreamed of defeat until it was upon them. Mr. McPherson, an avowed Abolitionist, was one of the most able, affable, and respectable of their delegation in Congress, and they relied with confidence upon his large family connection, his personal popularity, and above all, upon the supposed large party preponderance in the district for his election. But thanks to the indomitable Democracy, all these supposed formidable barriers were beaten down and Mr. Coffroth, an able and reliable Democrat, will represent the XVIth district in the next Congress.—*Patriot & Union.*

[Published by Special Request and not given as the opinions of the Editor.]

National Finances.

THE leading article in the Circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallet & Co. for the steamer, Oct. 29, 1862, is on the National Finances. It contains facts of great importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct;—

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near the close of the present month. We may not give the exact figures in every case, but our statement will be found to be very nearly accurate.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of $250,000,000, granted in July, 1861: the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about 118,000,000. Of the second class, the $250,000,000 is made up of the 7 3-10ths, of which about $132,000,000 have been issued; $50,000,000 6 per cents due in 1881, and $50,000,000 of the demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of $200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed "*new issue*" of demand notes.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about $66,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issue" of Treasury notes, about $180,000,000 are already in circulation. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of 500,000 daily.

Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s, $18,571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposits with the Sub-Treasurers on call, is about $65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:—

Debt contracted prior to July, 1861,	$118,000,000
Bonds bearing 7 3/10 per cent. interest,	132,000,000
Bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, payble in 1881.	50,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness.	66,000,000
Deposits with the Sub-Treasury, and payable on call.	65,000,000
Treasury notes, new issue.	180,000,000
Custom House notes,	24,000,000
The Five-twenty year bonds.	18,571,100
Total indebtedness-	$653,571,100

The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only $39,214,266. But only $149,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to $26,964,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal $50,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully $200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support. Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans. They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the Government to borrow to-day than it was a year ago. We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of the people.

On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation far transcending, whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vastly greater progress than is generally supposed. In the meantime, we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail in the end, to conduct to complete success.

Price of Newspapers.

It has already, or must soon, become a matter of necessity with newspaper publishers to raise the price of subscription and advertising. The reasons are fully stated in the following from the *Baltimore Sun*:

"Printing materials of all kinds have very materially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition to this the government taxes them three per cent on the paper they use, three per cent. upon their advertisements, and three per cent. upon their income, if they are fortunate enough to have any. In view of these facts we notice that some of our Northern contemporaries are about to raise the price of their issues. The Brockport (N. Y.) *Republic* of a late date says:

"'Most of the large daily papers in western New York have advanced the price of their issues. An editor of a leading New York daily informed us last week that the publishers in that city would soon follow suit. Many of the country journals are also published at increased prices. The advance is caused mainly by the advance in printing stock.'"

President Lincoln's Black Colony.

☞THE colony of negroes that President Lincoln is about to establish somewhere outside of the United States at the people's expense, is likely to prove a costly affair under the superintendence he has selected. He has confined the experiment to the hands of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and R. W. Thompson, of Indiana—men in whose wisdom the people generally have little confidence, and in whose honesty they have none. The Albany *Evening Journal*, a Republican paper under the control of Thurlow Weed, a warm personal and political friend of the President, seems to regard the scheme with something more than suspicion, and sounds the alarm in very ambiguous language. The *Journal* says:

"This *swindle* is proceeding under the auspices of R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas. It behooves President Lincoln, of whose integrity there is no question, to look well into this scheme before committing himself to it. There *is nothing but dishonesty in the scheme, any way;* but if colonization should become expedient, this surely is not the time to go into it. The government has quite enough upon its hands. Mr. Thompson's connection with the project is enough to stamp its character and purpose."

The President having, himself, inaugurated this "dishonest scheme," will probably not pay much attention to the advice of his friend Weed; indeed, we do not see how he can, having once pledged himself to it; so that it is more than likely Messrs. Pomeroy and Thompson will make a good thing out of it, whether the negroes do or not.

The Renegades Rewarded.

ONE of the most pleasing and instructive results of the election is the signal defeat of the renegades, Rowe, Ross, Chatham and Busby, who, elected to the Legislature as "Union Democrats" in 1861, joined the Abolitionists on the organization of the House, voted with them on all test questions, obeyed Forney's injunctions, aped his arguments against distinctive Democratic organization, accepted, this year, the nomination—Ross for Surveyor General, the others for the legislature—of the Abolitionists, tried the issue at the ballot-box, and were defeated by the people, who, disgusted with their apostacy rewarded them as they deserved.—The lesson will not be fruitless. With the stamp of apostacy upon their foreheads, we shall see these traitors, henceforth, sink lower in the estimation of honorable men of all parties. Thus coolly pushed aside by one party and despised by the other, they will share the fate of their leader Forney, and become if not wanderers, at least political vagabonds upon the face of the earth, shunned and abhorred by all who have not fallen as low as themselves—a "mark for scorn to point his slow, unmoving finger at"—a warning to all who seek position only to betray confidence, and barter principle for reward. They have "died as the fool dieth."—So perish all who imitate their example.—*Clinton Democrat*

Southern Account of the Battle near Charleston.

The subjoined extracts from Richmond papers of the 25th inst., we copy from one of our exchanges:

The Battle near Charleston.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following:

CHARLESTON, October 29.—A greater number of vessels than usual have been blockading the harbor. Four gunboats are in Stono Inlet.

The steamer Mingo, which got aground some days ago off Sullivan's Island, will probably prove a wreck. Most of her cargo has been saved.

No news from Pocotaligo, except partial accounts of the casualties of the battle of yesterday. All is now quiet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, October 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us.—Our loss was fifteen killed and forty wounded. The enemy left forty of their dead on the field. His total loss, as confirmed by the accounts of prisoners, is not less than two hundred killed and wounded. We took eighty small arms.—The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Union Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE BY THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamer Erricson, from Port Royal, brings the following intelligence of recent operations in the vicinity of Charleston and Savannah.

Our forces under Gen. Brannan and Ferry, the former in command, landed at Mackey's Point, marched seven miles before meeting the enemy. They drove them from their position in the woods, and followed them up again, and again drove them from their position two miles beyond. After a hot fight here they were pursued to Pocotaligo Bridge, which the rebels destroyed behind them.

Further progress being impossible our forces retreated to the gunboats. The fight lasted five hours. Gen. Brannan thinks the enemy's force equalled ours, and their artillery was four or five pieces more.

Our loss was 15 killed, 106 wounded and 2 missing.

While these events were in progress, Col. Barton, of the 48th New York Regiment, with 350 men, went up the Coosawatchie river and actually commenced destroying the Railroad, but were unable to reach the bridge before a train filled with troops arrived from Savannah. The telegraph wire was also cut, and a successful retreat was made to the boats, only one man being wounded.

The rebels left 15 or 20 dead on the field.

In the former fight, two caissons full of ammunition were captured and used by our forces.

The loss to the Union troops is larger than above stated, the figures given being only the loss of Gen. Ferry's brigade. Gen. Brannon's command lost 78 killed, 123 wounded and 3 missing.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR FORT SCOTT, VA.
Oct. 11, 1862.

FRIEND MEYERS:

If it is not encroaching too much upon good nature, I will try and give you an account of our travels. You can see that we have changed our place of encampment again. We had barely recovered from the fatigue attending our reconnoisance down into Virginia—of which you have had an account already—when we were ordered to move our camp, as usual, not knowing whither we were going. But after leaving our camp and reaching the pike that leads through Alexandria to Centreville, and out that way, we found the head of the column turned towards the Potomac, and on arriving at our place for camping, we found ourselves on the bank of the river opposite Washington. It is on a point of land that extends a short distance in the river. In front of us the Eastern Branch (as it is called) of the Potomac empties into the main channel, and the river at this point is perhaps upwards of two miles wide. The camp is in a healthy and pleasant location, the breeze from the river is quite cool in the evening, and begins to remind us of overcoats and warm clothing.

The view from here down the river is magnificent. We can see almost to Alexandria. We can see the shipping there on the river, and the distance is about six miles. This day has been rainy and disagreeable, but the boys are in fine spirits, despite the bad weather. We had hardly got fairly established here when we got orders to start on another expedition, to reconnoitre along the Rappahannock river and Culpepper railroad. We started last Monday night with two days' rations, and proceeded down to the river and to Rappahannock station, on the Culpepper railroad. Here we found the railroad bridge burned, and a large force of rebels. They had re-constructed the bridge, temporarily, and ran the locomotives across that were left there and then re-burned the bridge. I believe they run their cars to that station. They have a large force at Culpepper Court House, an occasional scouting party comes as far as Warrenton. From Rappahannock station we went down through Bristow station and Manasses junction, and home through Centreville. We landed here Friday, (10th) about noon, thoroughly tired and worn out. Our march was a hard one, day and night. Our force consisted of the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania regiments, 5th and 10th New York, 1st Michigan, 1st New Jersey, 1st Virginia and 1st Vermont, all cavalry, and Bramhall's 6th New York, independent battery of six guns. I did not learn the name of our commander. Col. Price, acting Brigadier General of Buford's brigade—the one we are attached to—accompanied us. He is an accomplished military tactician and a brave officer.

To-day two men of our company, from your county, returned to camp. Being long absent their return was welcomed with a hearty shake of hands. There are more that we would be glad to see in the ranks. I suppose our stay here will not be of long duration, as it appears to be against the laws of war to rest any length of time. The boys from your county are well, except one or two. The health of the regiment is good, and all are in fine spirits.

I must close for this time. If this finds a place in the columns of your valuable sheet you may hear again from

CARNIFAX.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per pot. 233

—MARRIED—

BARCLAY—WATSON.—At St. Clairsville, Oct. 30th by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. Josiah T. Barclay to Miss Isabel S. Watson, both of Middle Woodbury tp.

SCANLER—MILLER.—On the 16th ult., in Schellsburg, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. John H. Scanler, of Altoona, Blair Co., to Miss Ann Maria Miller, of Napier Tp., Bedford Co.

SLACK—SMITH.—On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas H. Slack, of Napier Tp., to Miss Catharine Smith, of St. Clair Township.

—DIED—

FICKES.—Oct. 5th, of Diptheria, Rebecca Jane Fickes, aged 10 years 4 months, and 23 days.

KAUFFMAN.—Oct. 27th, Jacob Kauffman, of St. Clair Township, aged 70 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stock and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactories, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellowmen.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

—::o::—

Purify the Blood.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of S. H. Tate Esq., of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. NICODEMUS,
November 7, 1862 Adm'r

Attention, Farmers.

Clover, Flax and Timothy seeds, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, dried Fruit &c., bought at the highest cash prices at, P. A. Reed's cheap store, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

Cheap buggy either for sale or trade at
P. A. REED'S
Nov. 7,—3ts.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

Near Bedford, including a valuable Water Power and immediately on the line of the Bedford Rail Road.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 22D NOVEMBER NEXT,

the property at the "turn" below Bedford, containing 200 acres or thereabouts. This property lays well and is in a high state of cultivation. The bottom land is excellent soil and the balance on the side of the hill is well timbered and easy of access. There is no better water-power in the county and being in the gap, the Bedford rail road will pass close by.

Terms: One third 1st April next, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Wm. CHENOWETH.
Oct. 31,—ts.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 17th day, 1862.

Alexander Davis, Esq., foreman, James McCleary, Geo. B. Holsinger, George Burkholder, William Gillam, John A. Gump, Solomon Nycum, Philip Snyder, George Mowery, Michael Shafer, William Elder, Edward Pearson, jr., Philip S. Croft, David Walter, Wm. Schafer, Benjamin Walker, Martin M. Taylor, Jacob Kinsey, John G. Fisher, David Patterson, Samuel Davis, Josiah Adams, Simon Hinish, F. D. Beegle.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 17th day, 1862.

George Fluck, William Adams, Wm. Ressler, George H. Croft, Joseph Garber, Henry Hershberger, Jacob Stayer, Jared Hanks, John Eversole, Asa Duvall, Philip Snyder, William Griffith, William Gephart, James M. Sleek, Thos. W. Horton, William Herring, Peter Winegardner, Reuben Smith, Daniel Beegle, Wm. Kirk, Joseph Heltzell, Martin Brumbaugh, Rudolph Hoover, Uriah Malotte, Henry F. Smith, Nathan Robeson, John Conrad, William Wilkins, Jas. Frazier, Moses McIlwaine, Daniel Swartzwelder, Daniel Stouffer, James Northcraft, Samuel Bender, George Vonstine, Adam Samels, John May, (of Leonard) Michael Holderbaum.

October 24, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of M. M. Peebles, late of the Borough of Bloody Run, have been granted to the Subscriber, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Oct 31,—6ts. Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. S. FLUKE.
Oct. 31. Adm'r.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that my wife Matilda left my bed and board on the 11th inst., without any just cause or provocation. I therefore, caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ISAAC WIGFIELD.
Oct. 25,—3ts*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlement of our accounts can be made by persons calling upon Atrial Koontz.

CHARLES D. KOONTZ
ATRIAL KOONTZ.
Bedford tp., Oct. 31,—3ts

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have left the following named stock in the care and possession of John Shafer in whose hands it will remain during my pleasure and all persons are cautioned against interfering with the same: 1 pile red cow; 1 deep red cow; 1 red heifer, 1 black cow, with star on face, 1 white and red steer with a slit in left ear; 1 red and white steer with slit in right ear; 2 brindle steers, one with large horns.

PETER HILLEGASS.
Juniata tp., Oct 14,—3ts*.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata tp, about the first of June last a heifer supposed to be 2 years old, with a white face, brindled sides, a white stripe on the back and 2 crops out of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CORLEY, Sr.
Oct, 31, 3ts*.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.
Oct. 31—3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in the townships of South Woodberry and Union, in said county, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of November, A. D., 1862, the following real estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township deceased, to wit:

A tract of 149 acres and 20 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the mansion place of said Daniel Miller, deceased, of which about 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences.

Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others, of which about 1½ acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

Also, the undivided half of a tract of 71 acres and allowance, in the township of Union, adjoining lands of Peter Shriner and others. This tract is well timbered with locust, walnut, chestnut, oak and ash timber.

The two tracts in South Woodberry township, will be sold on Friday, the 14th day of November, 1862, and the tract in Union township, will be sold on the 15th day of November, 1862. The sale on both days will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sales—one-fourth in eight months thereafter—one-fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of the confirmation of the sales.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Oct. 24—4t. *of Daniel Miller, dec'd.*

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near ——— Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is,

"*CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,*"

By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at November Term, 1862.

1	John Alsip et al	vs J. Brenneman et al
2	John H. P. Adams	" William Adams
3	Solomon Gans	" John Long
4	B. F. Blackburn	" Geo. Blackburn
5	B. W. Garretson	" William Spidel
6	C. Loyer et al	" Isaac Wigfield
7	Peter Martin et al	" John Fletcher et al
8	Abram Dennison	" James McVicker
9	Gideon Hiteshew	" John Wonders
10	J. W. Tate, Esq.	" Sarah Sigafoos et al
11	Aug. Hildebrand	" John Tredwell
12	Peter Ellenberger	" Michael Reddinger

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.
October 24, 1862.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Eight good competent teachers are wanted to take charge of the schools in Coleram township, for the term of four months, to commence on the first of November. Wages $18 per month.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. B. FEATHER, Sec'y.
October 17, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with log house and kitchen attached, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Elliott, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Rice.

Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 55 feet on Pitt street, and extending back about 210 feet to an alley, with a new two story brick dwelling house, with brick back building attached, and brick smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Arnold, on the west, and lot of John Hafer on the east, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Spidel.

Also, one tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 104 acres cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Schaffer, Asa Silvers and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Dr. John E. McGirr.

Also, One small lot of ground containing about half an acre, all cleared and under fence, with a one story log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Frederick Zook, John Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Frederick.

Also, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

Also, one tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Lafferty, E. L. Anderson and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Egolf.

Also, one tract of land containing 2 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a one story frame house with kitchen attached, small stable and granary thereon, adjoining lands of Bernard O'Neal, James Elder and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Bernard Nycum.

Also, one tract of land containing 101 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house with kitchen attached, bank barn, tenant house, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, a large apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hartley, Widow Weisel and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the the property of the executors of Abraham Ritchey d ceased.

Also, one tract of land containing 78 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Wertz, Christian Carn, Jacob Beard and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

Also, all that certain tract of land composed of several smaller tracts, situate in Bedford township, containing 1500 acres and 137 perches, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of George Smith, on the north, lands of Mrs. Eliza Watson, on the south, land of Watson's heirs, on the west, and Dunnings or Cove mountain on the east, on which are erected a large three story brick hotel, and four large frame houses, one stone and frame house, three bath houses, stables, gardener's house, and other tenant houses; and having two hundred acres more or less cleared land, and known as the Bedford Mineral Springs property, and taken in execution as the property of the Bedford Mineral Springs company.

Also, all the defendant, Joseph C. Brumbaugh's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 66 acres more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Baidenthal, Jacob Smith and others, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph C. Brumbaugh.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Oct. 24, '62.

NOTICE OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS

To Perpetuate Testimony.

In the matter of the petition or bill of Lewis T. Wattson, John Ling and Thomas Wattson to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to perpetuate testimony and subpœna to Margaret Anderson, widow of Samuel Anderson, dec'd., residing in Fulton county, Pa., Thomas Anderson, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Wm. S. Anderson, residing in Bedford county, Pa, John Anderson and Samuel Anderson, residing in the state of Iowa, Elizabeth Anderson, intermarried with Jonathan Alowaiz, residing in the state of Iowa, said parties being children of said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., and the other children of the said Samuel Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of Thomas Anderson, dec'd., and William Anderson and Thomas Anderson, children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Indiana county, Pa., and the other children of said Thomas Anderson, dec'd., whose names and places of residence are unknown. Edward Shreves, who was husband of Sarah Anderson, dec'd., and Daniel Shreves, only son and child of said Sarah, said husband and son residing in Fulton county, Illinois. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of William Anderson, dec'd., and Silas Anderson, Lewis Anderson, Susan, intermarried with Christian Broadstine, Matilda, intermarried with —— Reed, Wealthy, intermarried with Lemuel Evans, Amy, intermarried with David Figart, children of said William Anderson, dec'd., said widow and children residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Isabella, also a daughter of said William Anderson, dec'd., wife of William Shreves, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, —— Kerrick, husband of Mary Anderson, now deceased, and the children of said Mary Anderson, dec'd., whose names are unknown, residing, it is believed, in the state of Illinois. Samuel Horton, husband of Jemima Anderson, now deceased, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Edward Horton and Josiah Horton, residing in Huntingdon county, Pa., Benjamin O'Neal and Catharine his wife, formerly Catharine Horton, Edward Anderson and James Anderson, residing in Fulton county, Pa. The said parties above named being heirs of William Anderson, the elder, late of Hopewell, now Broad Top, township, in the said county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, to appear, &c.

September 4, 1862, the Court appoint Samuel L. Russell, Commissioner to take testimony.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to the above named parties, that the said Samuel L. Russell will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 15th day of November, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said testimony, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*, as prayed for in said bill or partition, at which time and place all who see proper to do so may attend.

S. L. RUSSELL,
October 24, 1862. Commissioner.

Every thing in the Hardware line at Hartley's. Wheat, Rye, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Corn and Oats, wanted at WM. HARTLEY'S.
Bedford, October 17, 1862.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against levying on or purchasing any of the following articles on the premises now occupied by John L. Snyder, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, viz: One-third of the present years crop, and one-third of the grain now in the ground, two horses, one cow, one two horse wagon, one plough and harrow, as the above mentioned property belongs to the undersigned, and the said John L. Snyder is to have the use of the same during my pleasure.

SAMUEL SNYDER.
Middle Woodberry tp., Oct. 17, '62.*—3t.

The Largest and most beautiful stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, very cheap at Hartley's.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS, for sale at Hartley's.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years' from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞ Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S.

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.
October 24, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Shimer, late of Union township, deceased.
2. The administration account of John Hanks and Samuel Frazey, executors of the last will and testament of John Frazey, deceased.
3. The account of David Evans, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hannah Horton.
4. The account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, deceased.
5. The administration account of Henry Hinish and David Ford, administrators of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence township, deceased.
6. The account of H. H. Sparks, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased.
7. The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas McCreary, late of Napier township, deceased.
8. The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township deceased.
9. The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.
10. The account of George Roades, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, deceased.
11. The final account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.
Register's office, Bedford, Oct. 17.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the third Monday of November, (being the 17th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 22d of Oct, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
October 24, 1862. }

Stray Heifer.

Came to my premises in Union township about the 1st of September last, a dark red heifer supposed to be about 3 years old, with a hole in the right ear, and a notch out of the left.

The owner is requested to come forward prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

CASELTON AKE.
Oct. 13th.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

TO MARY COOK & OTHERS,
Creditors of Samuel Carpenter:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday, the 17th day of November, 1862, at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL CARPENTER.
Sept. 12.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

THEY WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of pop, whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug-store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P.

—::o::—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—ly.

THE HISTORY OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,
BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.

Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ *A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER: or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

One tract of land containing 80 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John H. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Ar sold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 26, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Bowser, late of Napier tp., Bedford County, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID H. BOWSER,
GEORGE W. BOWSER,
Sept., 26,—6t* Ex'rs

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞ Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price. 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Geo. Mock, late of St. Clair township, dec'd having been granted to the subscri ber residing in Union tp., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HULL.
Sept. 12, 1862—6t Adm'r.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL
LLOYDS NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances betwen.

Guarantee any man or woman $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Map in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, costs $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,
is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large, its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states. Price $1 in sheets. $2, in pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A hand-some reward will be given to any one tendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c, &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our nations and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentle, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

To CATHARINE REIGHARD & OTHERS,
Creditors of Jacob Mench:

You are hereby notified that I have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Court have fixed Monday the 17th day of November, 1862. at the Court House, in Bedford, as the time and place for a hearing under the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JACOB MENCH.

Sept. 12,—4t

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid, and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

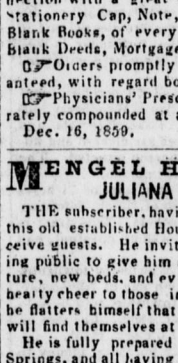
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St May 30.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞ DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raignel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞ Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES

DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50. up to $15 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices,* we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash,* or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less.

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tom's, Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL,* the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency.*

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

NEW STORE.
LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Colonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1822.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22 A. J. DEFIBAUGH.

NOTICE.

The person who took from my carriage a rug, and tore a side curtain (silk) from the same, will please return them where they got them and save exposure, as they are known and were seen, otherwise I shall proceed according to law.

A. J. SANSOM.

Bedford, October 17, '62.—3t.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

eigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell cheap for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "riddling" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,* being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞ The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

EDWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞ All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1862.